PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS

BRIDGE PLAYERS IN A TRAP MADE IN ARIZONA.

An Entirely New Idea in Jay Reed's Problem - The Class in Cryptograms Unable to Find a Key On Placing

Bridge problem No. 134 was another of those that come all the way from Arizona, having been arranged by Jay Reed. whose No. 119 is probably still fresh in the memory of some of those who failed to make that honor list

to make that honor list.

The only flaw in No. 134 which has been pointed out by the cracks is the double opening from Z's hand, as either of two winning cards may be led first. While this is not, strictly speaking, a double solution, it is looked upon as a fault by the critics, who think that something should always be done to restrict the key move to one carc, or at least to one of two equals in the same suit. This defect, if such it is, is amply atoned for in the clever way the trap in the problem is concealed.

Concealed.

The composer's idea is to start with the queen of clubs, upon which Y must have the seven, and then to lead the king of diagnonds. The majority of solvers start with the diamond and then play the club, and those who do not like this the club, and those who do not like this double opening suggest that it would be better to get rid of one round of diamonds altogether, reducing the problem to six cards; but that would destroy the trap, which lies in the diamond suit.

After leading the best club and the best diamond, Z leads the trey of hearts t which is won by B, no matter which hear V puts on at third hand. Bean now return.

which is won by B, no matter which hear Y puts on at third hand. B can now return the heart and make that trick while he is in, or he can lead the diamond, putting Z in again. The continuation depends on which lead B selects.

If B returns the heart at once Z gets rid of the high diamond, which compels A to give uncore of his speader so as to

rid of the high diamond, which compels A to give up one of his spades so as to protect the clubs. Then when B leads a diamond Z gets rid of the seven of spades and A is in trouble, as the trick will go to Y and Y will then have the best spade if A lets go the queen, or be will put Z in to make two club tricks if A keeps the spade.

This is the variation in which the majority of those who sent in wrong solu-

majority of those who sent in wrong solu-tions found the trap and avoided it by getting rid of the jack of diamonds, but the real trap lies in the variation in which I leads the diamond and keeps the best

If E leads the diamond before Z gets :

If E leads the diamond before Z gets a chance to discard Z is forced into the lead with the juck; but A is still the player who is compelled to discard, and as Z is now in the lead A cannot let go a club, so he must throw a spade. This makes it safe for Z to give A a trick in spades, so as to get his tenace in clubs led up to.

All the solutions gave this play and said that A must lead up to Z's tenace in clubs, but those that failed on the problem did so because they forgot to explain how Z got the two tricks they credit him with. If Y has not given up the seven of clubs on the first trick A can lead the four of clubs and Z cannot afford to overtake Y's seven with the ten, or the nine will be good for a trick. Neither can Z afford to let Y hold the trick with the seven of clubs, as B still has the best heart.

The idea of this problem is quite new, in fact it caught a great many solvers who

in fact it caught a great many solvers who ought to know better. The novelty in the idea lies in distracting the solver's attention from the seven of clubs by attention from the seven of clinbs by bringing into undue prominence the necessity for getting rid of the winning diamond in Z's hand. Instead of there being only one trap in the problem there are two, one being used to hide the other, and the one the majority of players discovered is not the trap that leads to destruction. struction.
All who failed to specify Y's play of

the seven of clubs on his partner's queen or made no mention of the necessity for it cannot be credited with correct soluit cannot be credited with correct solu-tions. A number remarked that it was a very fine problem, the scheme being, according to them, to make B force his own partner's hand and to have Z trans-fer the winning cards in two suits to Y. When they arrived at the diamond dis-card stage and saw how Y had A or the hip they thought they had the problem-solved.

A few of those who failed on this one did not lead clubs at all from Z's hand, but followed the king of diamonds with a heart, putting B in. They then made B lead two rounds of hearts, giving Z a diamond discard, but followed with a diamond, which is one of three defences

leads.
Correct solutions from:
Frank Roy, Wilbur F. Smith, James Hunter, Murray Corrington, Burton D. Blair, Florence S. Levy, D. A. W., O. H. Boston, R. M. Whitehead, Dr. Henry J. Hull, James Steen, W. L. H., Stephen G. Ruth, Henry Gill, Charles'A. Atkins, C. H. Nomel, Keystone, R. G. Vincent, Henry Andresen, J. W. Wortz, Merrimack, A. J. Schmutz, F. ances Smith, Walker McMartin, M. S. B., W. W. Dudley, Arthur L. Brown, Edwards, R. C. S., J. W. Cromwell, Jr., Herbert Rik, r. D. Shinns, G. B. Hotchkiss, J. Warren Merrill, Charles M. Root, F. G. T., A. I. Strasburger, George B. Glover, Marion L. Clark and William H. Haynes.

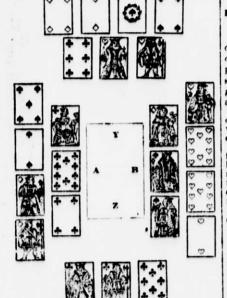
Glover, Marion L. Clark and William H Haynes.

The following belated solutions are to hand for No 133: Kirkman & Gurney, Little John, Niblick, Herbert Riker, S. W. Lambert, Dr. George C. Bailey, M. S. B. and G. B. Hotchkiss.

Some solvers are still willing to argue that Y and Z can get the required number of tricks by leading a spade, and insist that A should not discard the diamond Nevertheless, the fact remains that A does get rid of the diamond at once, so as to make one of his small trumps on that suit, after which he must make two more of his trumps, no matter what Y and Z may do. One may depend on Prof. Wertenbaker not to put up any problems that have double solutions.

problems that have double solutions.

Here is a situation arranged from the ending of an actual game, which should be instructive, even if it is not particularly



Y and Z want to keep A and B from getting more than one trick. Can they do it, and if so how? The A and B hands look much stronger as they have tenaces on the right side of two suits and the second best guarded in the other suits.

THOSE CRYPTOGRAMS

Not a single solution to the cryptogram message printed on August 6 has so far come to hand, so that it is only fair to assume that the key to it cannot be found. Perhaps the following hints may help Sentincis Striking Plays at Chess.

a little:
In cryptograms based on substitution of signs for equivalents in English spelling the key is usually to be found by counting up the number of times that each sign recurs and comparing the totals with the known frequency of such letters in the English language. In this process the usual starting point is to find the letter; consequently almost all puzzles of this character are made up of words in which the letter e falls much below its normal average.

The next thing to look for is doubled consonants, as they are more frequent than the double vowels and certain consonants double much more often than others. In the cryptogram message about the national bank business that was for sale, written on a typewriter, the most sale, written on a typewriter, the most commonly repeated letter was I, not e, but the clue to the solution, which was found by a number of persons, was the double s in the word business.

double s in the word business.

In the cryptogram message from the mother to her friend and in the one from the boy to his father both these clues were avoided, but each in a different way. The letter e was kept back, so that it seldom occurred, but the doubled consonants were yery much increased.

were very much increased.

The trick in the cryptogram was that solvers assumed there were no doubled consonants, when in reality the woods were full of them, but a different sign was employed for any consonant when that consonant was doubled, so that the cryp-

consonant was doubled, so that the cryptogram had two signs, one for 1 and another for 11, one for n and another for nn.

This is the only peculiarity about these two cryptograms which no one has been able to solve, although two or three have correctly picked out every vowel in the first one, which shows that the difficulty was in the consequents alone.

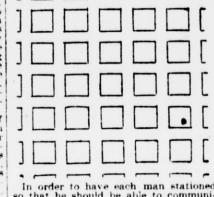
was in the consonants alone.

Perhaps with so much of a hint the solution for these two can now be found. The cryptogram printed two weeks ago was built on entirely different principles but was equally simple. In answer to several inquiries on the subject it may be said that the ideas in these cryptograms are entirely original, never having been used before in any published puzzle of this kind so far as known.

THE FOUR SENTINELS

It is said that during a certain war a great general was concealed in a house in a deserted village and that it was known an effort would be made to remove him. As he was dangerously wounded he would have to be carried out and an officer was ordered to set a watch in order to report this removal the moment it took place. The location not being familiar he was

provided with only four men, and when he arrived at the village he found that he would have to post them in such a way that they should be able to cover every one of streets in the district through which the wounded man would have to be move: This district had six streets running nort and south, intersected by six running east and west, something like this:



In order to have each man stationed so that he should be able to communi-cate with some other man by moving not more than one block from his post and all four so placed that they could remain concealed and motionless but still have under their eyes the whole dis-trict, the officer drew up a plan and assigned the men to their respective stations. Where were the four sentinels placed?

White Black Q KB3 PxB QxR RxQ R Qs ch RxR ExR mate

RXR mate
Solutions from the following:
B. F. Willcox, Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Mate
Fol. J. Bridges and Pharach.
Here is a position that arose in one of
the big international tournaments and
was played out as a draw.

CHESS PROBLEM NO. 196.



If you had the white men and the move do you think you could have done any better than draw, and if so how would you have managed it?

"This is to drive Bassett.

TALKING SIGNS.

How Electricity Is Made to Speak to the Great White Way.

The electric light talking sign was intro duced to New York about ten years ago, one of the earliest if not the first one displayed being that at Broadway and Thirtysixth street. By changing the firm or goods to be advertised such a sign becomes a permanent investment. This possibility is of equal value to the advertiser, for it is of course less expensive to hire such service for a desired length of time than to erect a large sign for his own exclusive use. One of these talking signs, which is 75 feet long, has letters 5 feet high and 4 feet broad. The space is divided into fifteen monograms, as they are called. Each of these mono grams contains forty-eight changes. That is, forty-eight letters and numerals can be shown successively in that one 4x5 foot space. Each monogram space is perforated by forty lamps which form the forty-eight combinations.

The changes are controlled by a rather intricate arrangement which, according to the Edison Monthly, consists of a motor with a commutator for each monogram. By a system of metal dogs, not unlike the Yale lock in principle, the arrangement can be so adjusted beforehand that the proper connections are made with each revolution of the commutator to form the letters and figures wanted in a certain order. Readjustment can be made as

revolution of the commutator to form the letters and figures wanted in a certain order. Readjustment can be made as often as desired, so that if the owner needs to have a new message each night he has only to plan out the combinations.

DOKER IN ITS

The Old Man Explains Why the Player Who Treats It as a Science Always Wins.

HIGHEST STATE

"There is times," said old man Greenreckon likely things is ordered fo' the best. an' whatever is, is a heap better 'n 'twould | be if 'twa'n't. There's somepin' to that effect into the Good Book, but I disremember the chapter, an' mo' 'n likely there's some truth into it.

"But there is things into the gen'l plan o' the universe what had oughter been ordered diff'rent. Likely they would 'a' been if there'd been mo' of a reelizin' sense o' what was goin' to be did when things was arranged first off.

"Stands to reason th' ain't nobody goin to do nothin' as well 'thouten 'xperience as they will a'ter they done seen how things goes. Not even Providence ain't as gifted as that. Draw poker proves it.

"When things was set goin', first off, stick o' wood."

Not I' he knows the science perieck, he won't," persisted the old man doggedly. "Well, then," retorted Bassett with rising temper, "there wa'n't never nobody what knowed it perfeck an' there won't never be nobody. Yo' all talks like a stick o' wood." there wa'n't no poker played. If there

Book, but there ain't no ref'rence to it, not direct, th' ain't. "O' co'se the principles o' the game is set down an approved of, bein' as how principles is everlastin' an' al'ays right.

But the game wa'n't knowed by nobody fo' millions o' years, 'cordin' to the record in the Good Book. "Rut nature abhors a vacuum, as the Good Book says, emphatic, an' as time went on it become evident as how there was a vacuum fo' draw poker, an' it were

institooted accordin'. An' ever since then the human race is been improvin' rapid. There wouldn't 'a' been no such civilization as th' is 'thouten fo' draw poker. "An' even that wa'n't perfeck, first off, Th' ain't nothin' perfeck till it's done been

practised a while, an' all th' improvements as been thunk of. There was times when there wa'n't no straights, nor no straight flushes, an' consequent there wa'n't no way o' beatin' fo' aces. O' co'se that was a drawback, an' the game was improved accordin', till it's nigh 'bout perfeck, on'y fo' one thing." Having reached this point the old man

paused, and drawing a cigar from his waistcoat pocket examined it closely before eating one part of it and lighting the other. When his smoke was well started he went to his favorite seat by the window and putting his feet on the sill appeared to lose himself in profound

Meantime his hearers gazed at him and at one another with every evidence of having been surprised. No one had ever heard him admit even by implication that draw poker could be improved upon in any respect, and his opinion on that was so thoroughly understood hat it almost seemed as if he had expressed himself wrongly. So great was he surprise that no one spoke for a conderable interval, but finally Jake Winternottom said:

"Was yo' all meanin' to say what there's omepin' wrong 'bout draw poker? We ins is al'ays onderstood what yo' all 'nsidered how it was the most scientifickest benefaction o' heaven to a pore

he old man, but before replying more fully to the direct question he paused and considered a while. At length he said: "I ain't a-sayin' what there's anythin' wrong 'bout the game o' draw poker. I sh'd reckon anybody 'd come tol'able or mo' an' then come back an' set in.

A'ter he done that a few times, like he nigh bein' blasphemious fo' to say that. But there's a fine distinction c'n be he

Jim Blaidsdell, fo' instance. Mo' 'n likely Jim plays as good a game as anybody th' is. I hain't never met up with no better, an' I'm free to say it, even if he does get redheaded when he thinks any body thinks he ain't perfeck.

"Well, take Jim then. Say he plays as well as anybody an' a heliova sight better 'n most. That ain't to say what he c'n al'ays win, all the time, offen every body. He mought stack up ag'in some body what knows as much as him some time. An' he mought get did up.

"Now hold yo' hosses," he continued. hastily, as he saw that Blaisdell was about to speak. "I ain't a-mentionin' nobody in p'tic'lar, nor I ain't a-sayin' what yo' all is been did up recent. I was on'y sayin' what it mought happen if yo' was o stack up ag'in somebody what-"Don't take no fool fo' to tell that nuch," interrupted Blaisdell angrily.

Mought happen to anybody." "Jusso," retorted the old man. "That's 'xactly what I was sayin'. Now if draw poker was all it mought be, bein' a science like it is, that there wouldn't happen."

"This here line o' talk sho' is liable fo' to drive a man to drink," exclaimed Joe "Be yo' all drivellin', or do yo' shut up fo' feeble minded."

"Ain't no feeble minded 'bout it," said the old man sternly. "Draw poker is a braid, and a bright scarlet band around science, ain't it? O' co'se 'tis. Every-his cap. He is rather a showy individual

a permanent investment. This possibility is of equal value to the advertiser, for it is every time. If 'tain't right, 'tain't

couldn't beat him if he knowed the science

couldn't beat him if he knowed the science as it oughter be knowed.

"O' co'se somebody else mought know the science ek'l, an' th' ain't no tellin' what 'd happen if two sich come together. Mo'n likely the kitty 'd git all the money, but things like them don't p'vent gre't moral principles f'm workin' out."

"Kind o' looks to me." suggested Sam Pearsall weakly, "how as if yo' all was preachin' kind o' dangerous doctrine. Way yo' all put it, looks like a man had oughter learn how to play poker so 's 't nobody c'd beat him."

"Jusso," said the old man. "Poker sho' is a science, an' if a man plays it right he

law dubiously, "when there don't 'pear is a science, an' if a man plays it right he to be no way fo' to improve on the doin's can't be best. Science can't be wrong."

Take it by an' large, I "Mebbe that's so," admitted Pearsall, "Mebbe that's so," admitted Pearsall, "recommendation of the providers of the pearsall of "Mebbe that's so," admitted Pearsan, though not with any appearance of pro-found conviction, "but how if a man was to play it thataway? "Twouldn't do him no good. Nobody wouldn't play with

him."
"Oh there'd al'ays be suckers 't 'd reckon they c'd win offen him." said the old man airily. "He'd do almighty well."
"Oh, shucks!" exclaimed Joe Bassett impatiently. "Yo' uns pears to be belly-achin' consid'able over nothin'. Th' ain't nobody fiever played no such poker as that, an' there won't never nobody do it. Stands to reason any man's liable fo' to be beat sometimes." beat sometimes."
"Not if he knows the science perfeck, he

There was a man," declared old man

Greenlaw with positive conviction, "what knowed it thataway. I knowed him well, an' there wa'n't no doubt about it." "I'd like to play a freezeout with him." had been it 'd been told about into the Good declared Jim Blaisdell with obstinate

man with withering contempt. "Wa'n't I just sayin' there'd al'ays be suckers to stack up—" "Don't call me a sucker," said Blaisdell

threateningly threateningly.

"Well, I ain't a-sayin' yo' be, Jim," said the old man, weakening palpably, "but yo' sho' would 'a' been if yo'd stacked up ag'in Hiram Stipleggins."

This, however, was insufficient to appease the irate Blaisdell, and not until the old man invited all hands up to the bar was peace restored. After the drink

"So then he played along a spell till one night he stacked up agin" George gators in European countries iffickest benefaction o' heaven to a pore inful world."

"So 'tis." hastily exclaimed till he was cleaned out, an' then he sort of sighed an' says: I pear to done fooled myself some. I was reck nin' how I done ally to the direct question he remarks. myself some. I was reck'nin' how I done learned how to play, but 'pears I don't know a hellova lot 'bout it yet. I reckon it's up to me to study up a spell longer afo' I play ag'in '
"An' he disappeared ag'in fo' a month

done every time anybody done him up.

"Then he died." After this abrupt ending to his story the old man smoked on in silence, though his hearers anxiously waited for further continuous

length Blaisdell said: "I sho' be sorry he died. I'd 'a' went to Little Rock to play him it I'd knowed him when he was alive." But the old man said no more.

APANESE RAILWAY TRAVEL Particularly Attractive Is the Rate for Delivering Baggage.

"Japanese engineers favor the English ype of locomotive principally because the centre of gravity is considerably lower, and they feel it is safer on their curves with the narrow gauge. I understand." says a writer in the Railway Age Gazette, "that the most satisfactory locomotives ever operated in Japan were built in America from English designs. That first order of fifty locomotives was followed by orders for some five hundred of the same type, and they proved very satisfactory. Locomotive and car works have recently been established and much new work is done at home

*Station platforms in Japan, as in England and Europe, are level with the car steps. The station master is quite reckon yo'm talking United States? a dignified official, has a uniform and Pears like some o' us had oughter be carries a sword on special occasions. carries a sword on special occasions. The uniform consists of the ordinary regulation blue, with gilt buttons and gold

science, ain't it? O' co'se 'tis. Everybody knows that.

"Well, if it is reely a science, like it is, it oughter be possible fo' a man to play it so 's 't nobedy couldn't never beat him. Stands to reason they couldn't, bein' as science is got to be dead right every time. If 'tain't right, 'tain't science. That proves itself."

And the old man looked around triumphantly as if challenging argument. His hearers were at first dumfounded by the unexpected turn of his logic, and for a time no one spoke. Then Mr. Owen Pepper broke the silence.

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "Mebbe at man mought get so 's 't he'd know the"

"Storical platform, tickets are issued."

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "Mebbe at man mought get so 's 't he'd know the game so 's 't nobody couldn't play no better 'n him, but how's he goin' to play better 'n anybody else? Stands to reason nobody don't know mo' 'n everybody."

Even old man Greenlaw himself was staggered by the unexpected brilliancy of this argument, and for once Mr. Pepper was unrebuked for his butting in. Instead, the old man condescended to argument.

"Didn't say what nobody c'd play better 'n anybody else," he snapped. "I sonsidered a mark of very great dispersed in large numbers when their friends leave or when they wish to welcome some one coming. It is my own recollection that when I left Kure, the naval station, homeward bound, upward of a hundred appeared and lined up on the platform to say good-by in their best English. It is considered a mark of very great dispersed in Japan not to go to the station to see your friends off."

Goat's Milk Instead of Cow's Milk

Government Experts and Others Propose a New Dairy Industry for American Farmers.

in American dairy farming, that goat's for the American milch goat. For many milk will have replaced to a large extent in many markets cow's milk as a food beverage and that American dairies will produce fancy cheeses such as are made in Switzerland, France and Germany Schwartzenburg goats. is the belief of Government experts and individual investigators who have been looking over the milch goat industry in European countries. These experts urge American farmers to test the possibilities of milch goat dairying in the United States

The milch goat has contributed much to Switzerland's prosperity. Germany years ago followed Switzerland's example and her milch goat industry is now valued annually at over \$60,000,000. In fact the goat has become "the poor man's that under scientific inbreeding, such in Germany. France is not far COW behind Germany in adopting the milch goat for dairy use; Austria, Italy and can also be increased. Spain have well established milch goat industries and England has become interested in the successful results accomplished there.

Not only is milch goat dairying profitable but furthermore the goat is propride.
"O' co'se yo' would," sneered the old nounced less susceptible to the consider "O' co'se yo' would," sneered the old nounced less susceptible to the consider than the cow; some authorities consider than the cow; so we can be considered to the cow; so we can be consid the goat entirely immune from the dis-Therefore goat's milk is safer than cow's milk. Goat's milk has long been regarded by physicians as a superior food for infants and invalids.

The milch goat industry in the United States has its largest development at present in northern New Jersey near Palisades Park, where about a thousand old man invited all hands up to the bar was peace restored. After the drink Jake Winterbottom remarked:

"Yo' all was mentionin' a gent o' the name o' Hiram Stipleggins. Was he borned thataway, or did he choose his own name when he was drunk?"

"Never had no other name 's fur's I know," said the old man, "but he sho' was a holy terror into a poker game. There was a heap o' slick players up to Little Rock when I was livin' up there an' 'twa'n't gen'ly 'reckoned how there was anybody I'm outen town what c'd come there an' get away with no gre't amount o' winnin's outen a poker game.

"That was afo' Hiram Stipleggins was 'lected to the Legislatur I'm some'res up in th' Ozarks. He come to town as up in th' Ozarks. He come to town as quiet as any o' them Ozarkers ever is, quiet as any o' them Ozarkers ever is, more nutritious and more palatable and restored. After the drink milch goats are kept for milk producing

quiet as any o' them Ozarkers ever is, more nutritious and more palatable and an' hadn't been drunk mo' 'n about a week has better keeping qualities than that of

an' hadn't been drunk mo' 'n about a week afo' he done sobered up an' begin lookin' round fo' somepin to do.

"Just nachully he done got into a poker game tol'able soon, an' there wa'n't nobody noticed nothin' p'tic'ar bout his game fo' the first week or two. 'Peared like he done lose nigh' bout as much an' as frequent as most, an' he didn't make no kick neither.

"But one night, a'ter he done lose a hundred or so, he leant back in his chair an' he says, good natured enough: I reckon I don't savvy this game quite like some o' yo' uns does. It's up to me to study it up some afo' I play no mo'.

"Well, there was some laughin' an' jokin', and nobody done took him ser'ous more nutritious and more palatacle and has better keeping qualities than that of the cow. Used in cooking, its superiority over cow's milk is said to be quickly apparent, both to sight and taste.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture believe the goat will be the biggest factor in solving the future milk problem of American communities. When the American farmer learns that he can keep from five to ten milch goats at the expense of feeding one cow, that the goats will get much food without cost to their owner from otherwise useless land, that the goats will get much food without cost to their owner goats in the cow. "Well, there was some laughin' an' jokin' and nobody done took him ser'ous first off, but there wa'n't nobody seen nothin' of him fo' somepin like a month.

as the cow and that the milk will sell at a bigher price there will be a quick Then he set in again, an' there wa'n't at a higher price there will be a quick no question but what his game was a heap better 'n't was afo.

"So then he played along a spell till gators in European countries.

The Government is planning to try out the European milch goats on an extensive scale. The experiment from a business standpoint will be watched by agriculturists all over the country, for such is its nature that the milch goat will thrive in practically every climate and altitude except regions that are excessively damp. A section of the big farm tract near Washington, recently set apart for the use of the bureau of But there's a fine distinction c'n be he got so o's 'the was a reel expert, but just he got so o's 'the was a reel expert, but just animal industry, will be used for the goat dairy. A large herd of American milch son't nobody play it like it 'd oughter oughter of the was a reel expert, but just animal industry, will be used for the goat dairy. A large herd of American milch goats is already on the plantation but the experts look for their greatest success

CHESS ENDINGS.

The proper continuation for B, after making two hearts, is to lead the club compensation bins with the ten and six and the problem was given as an exercise in on the heart X's nine and four.

The problem was given as an exercise in on the heart X's nine and four.

The problem was given as an exercise in on the heart X is nine again the play of the seven must, but here again the play of the seven in sort on winning the specified or the solution is unsound. But if B leads a diamond on winning the specified or the solution is unsound. But if B leads a diamond on winning the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary. The seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary, as Z can with the seven is not necessary. The seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary. The seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary as Z can with the seven is not necessary. The seven is not necessary as Z can with the seve

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are making all used pianos as low as possible to sell them out before Fall trade begins. This is your opportunity.

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That within another generation the goat | scattered breeders in this country are will have become a real rival of the cow endeavoring to unite upon such a standard years, however, Americans will probably find their greatest success in goat dairying with the Swiss breeds, notably the aristocratic Toggenburg or the big Saanen and

> Two quarts of milk a day is about the average record of the present American milch goats. Many of the Swiss goats give as high as five or six quarts a day and the average among Swiss thoroughbred animals is around four quarts. German agricultural writers assert that the milch goats of that country give ten times their body weight in milk a year, while exceptional specimens give eighteen times their weight. Experts of the bureau of animal industry at Washington believe as developed the thoroughbred milch cow, the milk output of the milch goat

The French Government has done much to encourage goat dairying. Cheese making is the principal branch of the industry. At one estate near Lyons 12,000 goats are kept for the purpose of cheese manufacture. The goat cheese made in the vicinity of Mont d'Or, near the Swiss border, enjoys a worldwide fame. At this estate more than fifteen thousand milch goats are kept and the annual receipts from the business are said to be over \$300,000. Americans know some of these foreign goat cheeses as Roquefort. Ricotto, Schweitzer, Altenburg, St. Marcellin and Gratarion. Fancy, fame. At this estate more than fifteen

these French goat dairying plants.

The milch cow industry in the United States is now rated at over \$780,000,000.

Even with these enormous figures the milk supply is insufficient, yet many farmers have given up the dairy business because of small profits. This gives an idea of the extent to which the milch goat industry disease.

in its various branches may possibly b developed in this country.

There is no part of the United States except the dampest lowlands, where the

goat cannot be successfully bred. If pine and scrub oak wilderness of son Jersey outside the actual swamp are will make good pasturage; the abandom will make good pasturage; the abandoned farms on the rocky hillsides of many another Eastern and New England Stata will be even better suited for goar dairy farms, while thousands upon thousands of now useless acres in Southern States can be utilized. The Southern States together with Southern California and other extreme Southewstern sections. other extreme Southwestern sectihave an additional advantage in fact that their warm climate will a lt possible to rear the Nubian mileh of the greatest milk producer of all breeds, specimens frequently giving gallons or more a day. The Nubian will thrive only in a warm climate though successful efforts have been at the corose it with hardier breeds, the sultant offspring maintaining the won ful milk producing value while posse of a constitution that can withstalmost any temperature found below Canadian border when properly stable Through careless methods of daing some people have gained the

ing some people have gained the ide that goat's milk possesses an unpleasa odor and taste and for that reason hav odor and taste and for that reason have rejected it. The same slovenly methods if pursued with a dairy of milch cows would just as surely ruin the milk supply for market use. Goat's milk, like cow's milk, will absorb strong odors and milk state will be affected often by the food of the animal.

of the animal.

There are scores of foreign writers and medical experts who advocate the use of goat's milk for infants and invalids. In fact there are sanitariums in France and Switzerland that give goat's milk a prominent place in their systems of care. The milk is specially recommended for infants because of its similarity in composition to mother's milk.

As regards the freedom of the miles

burg, St. Marcellin and Gratarion. Fancy, high priced grades of condensed milk and infant foods are other products of these French goat dairying plants.

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